

BARAMBOYM, N.K., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, prof.; VEDEMEYEVA, G.P., inzh.

Fastening of trimmings with adhesives. Nauch. trudy MTLP no.27:
188-190 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii, kafedra kolloidnoy khimii i kafedra
tekhnologii shveynykh izdeliy Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo
instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

GUREVICH, V.R.; DALIN, M.A.; VEDENEYEVA, L.Ya.

Polymerization of ethylene on a chromia catalyst. Azerb.khim.
zhur. no.6:37-43 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

REFERENCES 1-575

4. Technical Report - SPECIFIC

1. READING LIST

1. INDEXES

SITE: CHINE - National Agency - Bureau of Chemical Materials and Equipment

TOPIC: THERMOPOLYMER, ABSORPTION SPECTRUM, IR SPECTRUM

TRANSLATION: The structures of a polymer of isobutylene and a copolymer of isobutylene with styrene used as viscous adhesives in this area have been determined. It was found that the infrared spectrum of isobutylene at 1650 cm⁻¹ has an absorption band which is similar in the infrared spectrum of the polymer of isobutylene and the copolymer of isobutylene and styrene. This indicates that the structure of the polymer of isobutylene is a homopolymer or it may be the structure of a copolymer of isobutylene and styrene.

Card 1/2

L 60893-65

ACCESSION NR: AR6018410

catalysts molecules of polymers are formed with less branching. A. Korobko

SUB CODE: OP, OC ENCL: OP

Card 2/2

DALIN, M.A.; SHENDEROVА, R.I.; VEDENEYЕVA, L.Ya.; PIS'MAN, I.I.

Polymerization of ethylene on a chromium catalyst. Dokl. AN Azerb.
SSR 14 no.12:991-996 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerb. SSR M.F. Nagiyevym.
(Ethylene) (Polymerization)

DALIN, M.A., akademik; VEDENYEVA, L.Ya.; SHENDERova, R.I.

Polymerization of ethylene on a chromium oxide catalyst.
Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.1:182-185 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Akademiya nauk AzerbSSR (for Dalin).
(Ethylene) (Polymerization)

s/081/62/000/004/086/087
B102/B101

AUTHORS: Dalin, M. A., Shenderova, R. I., Pis'man, I. I., Bakhshi-zade, A. A., Vedeneyeva, L. Ya., Buniyat-zade, A. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of polyethylene and of copolymers of ethylene with propylene and α -butylene on an chromium oxide catalyst

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 669, abstract
4R128 (Azerb. khim. zh., no. 1, 1961, 17 - 22)

TEXT: Purification of ethylene (I) was carried out on a pilot-plant scale allowing for an increase in efficiency of the oxide-chromium oxide catalyst (CO_C) up to 176 - 250 g/g when I is polymerized in extraction benzine purified with sulfuric-acid, or in cyclohexane (120 - 130°C, 3 - 5 hrs, 45 at, CO_C concentration 0.13 - 0.25%). When ethylene is copolymerized with propylene (II) (6.7 - 15% by volume) (110 - 120°C, 40 at) in benzine in the presence of an CaC₂ activator (20% of the catalyst's weight), the efficiency of the CO_C is reduced to 68 - 135 g/g owing to the lower reactivity of II and to its incomplete purification. The copolymer

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S/081/62/000/004/086/087
B102/B101

Synthesis of polyethylene and...

(CP) differs from the polymer of I by its lower crystallinity. The content of crystalline phase decreases with increasing polymerization temperature and increases with pressure. Polymer, melting point in °C, relative elongation in %, rupture strength in kg/cm², and solubility in n-heptane are enumerated: I, 128 - 130, 310 - 600, 260 - 300, 10 - 15; CP of I with II, 122 - 126, 720 - 1020, 170 - 220, 60 - 70; CP of I with α-butylene (2.5 - 4.5 vol%), 125 - 127, 500 - 800, 250 - 300, 30 - 40.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 39519-66

EW (m)/T DJ

ACC NR: AR6014585 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/021/S043/S043

35

34

3

AUTHORS: Kuliyev, A. M.; Levshina, A. M.; Sadykhov, Z. A.; Vedeneyeva, L. Ya.TITLE: Investigation of the synthesis of viscosity additives^{II} from oleic esters

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 21S264

REF SOURCE: Uch. zap. Azerb. un-t. Ser. khim. n., no. 3, 1964, 79-83

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthetic process, viscosity additive, catalytic polymerization, depolymerization, condensation reaction, oleic acid, ethylene glycol, lubricating oil / MK-8 lubricating oil, AzNII-8 viscosity additive

ABSTRACT: Polyesters (PE) were synthesized from ethylene glycol and methyl oleate dimer (D), and the products were tested as additives for lubricating oils; increasing the latter's viscosity. D was prepared by heating methyl oleate for 10-15 hours at 300°C in the presence of 0.1-0.3% of anthraquinone. D was distilled at 178-180°C/1-1.2 mm Hg. Molecular weight of D approximated the calculated one, acid number 12-25 mg KOH. Yield of D was 20-30%, based on the original ester. Condensation of D with 10% ethylene glycol was conducted in an N₂ atmosphere first at 120-130°C, then at 200-225°C for 40-45 hours in the presence of 0.1-1.5% (with respect to D) of p-toluene-sulfonic acid. The yield of the condensation product is 100% based on D, molecular weight 1000-3000 (determined cryoscopically in benzene). Addition of 10% of PE to oil MK-8 increased the latter's viscosity from 2.76 to

Card 1/2

L 39519-66

ACC NR: AR6014585

3.7—5.3 centistokes at 100°C, the viscosity index from 60 to 114—158.5. Heating of PE in oil for 12 hours at 200°C lowers the viscosity index by 9—12%. High molecular weight PE depolymerizes to a greater degree. Depolymerization of PE in oil is decreased upon addition of 3% of AzNii-8 additives. Ye. Zambrovskaya [Translation of abstract] //

SUB CODE: 11 ,01

2/2 11b

3

Anode and Cathode Polarization Curves for Iron and
Copper in Sulfuric Acid and Copper Sulfate Solutions, and H. A. Wittenberg
S. D. Thompson / J. Electrochem. Soc., Vol. 62, No. 1, Jan. 1915, p. 21, 22.
(Bakelite Advert. New York N.Y. 1945, Ill. 1, p. 102-110)

In potential measurements on Cu in NaCl & 1
Baesant. In potential measurements on Cu in NaCl &
Na₂SO₄ 6.5 and 0.61 V. with the cathode depolarizing
efficiency of H₂H₂ was found to be similar to that of Cl⁻ from
the atmosphere, whereas the effect of added of K₂Cr₂O₇
the soln. was negligible. S. R. V.

B

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859220012-1

VOL'DONOVICH, M. A., LUPACHEV, N. B., AND VIL'NIUS'CHIKOVA, G. P.

"Mechanism of the Corrosion of Copper Steels, Dokl. Ak. Nauk SSSR, 62, 105-8, 1948.

for abstract see card for TOMASHOV, N. D.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859220012-1"

VIDENSYEVA, M. A., SINEL'SHCHIKOVA, G. F. , DOMASHOV, N.D.,

"The Mechanism of Corrosion of Copper Steels," Zhur. Fiz. Khim., 23, 289-303, 1949.
1949.

Steel (I) contg. 0.8% Cu (and C 0.07, Mn 0.21, Si 0.065, S 0.020, P 0.022%)
is corroded in H₂O and dil. H₂O₂ less than steel (II) contg. 0.1% Cu. The rate v of
corrosion of II increases with the concn. of H₂O (up to 0.5 N), while v of I has a max
at 0.01 N.

for more of abst. see card for Tomashov, N. D.

USSR/Chemistry - Metal corrosion

Card 1/2 : Pub. 147 - 16/27

Authors : Shekhtman, V. Sh.; Vedeneyeva, M. A.; and Zhuk, N. P.

Title : The kinetics of intercrystalline corrosion of Cr-Ni stainless steel

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/12, 2199-2210, Dec 1954

Abstract : Experiments were conducted to determine the kinetics of intercrystalline destruction (corrosion) of Cr-Ni stainless steel and to determine the effect of various factors (composition and concentration of corrosion medium, titanium content, cold deformation, temperature and period of annealing, etc.) on the corrosion resistance of the steel. The presence of Ti in the steel was found to reduce the rate of its intercrystalline corrosion. A Ti content exceeding that of C eliminates the intercrystalline corrosion in the steel. Cold deformation prior to brief annealing (5 - 10 min) at 650° C reduces the intercrystalline corrosion tendency of the steel. The data regarding the kinetics of intercrystalline corrosion of the tested steel are given in graphs.

Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/12, 2199-2210, Dec 1954

(Additional Card)

Card 2/2

Abstract : Eighteen references ; 10 USSR: 1 English; 1 German and 6 USA
(1930-1952). Tables; diagrams; drawings; illustrations.

Institution : The I. V. Stalin Steel Institute, Moscow

Submitted : April 28, 1954

Vedeneeva, M. A.

AUTHORS: Vedeneeva, M. A., Pan'v, A. V., and Tomashov, N. D.

TITLE: Detection of Intercrystalline Corrosion through Measurement
of Internal Friction (Opredeleniye mezhkristallitnoy korrozii
putem izmereniya vnutrennego treniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 64-67 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The basis of this study in the detection of intercrystalline corrosion is that such corrosion changes the physical properties of specimens of steel, such as electrical resistance, etc. Change in the condition of the faces of metal specimens is also accompanied by increase in internal friction. Shock-absorption capacity of cylindrical forms changes and can be detected. In the experiments the internal corrosion is effected by boiling in solutions containing 110 g. CuSO₄•5H₂O and 55 ml. H₂SO₄ (Sp. Wt. 1.84) to 1 ltr. of H₂O (2). Before and after exposure internal friction is measured and comparison is made with the change in electrical resistance also. The authors describe the steps in the experiment, provide formulas for the mathematical calculations, and illustrations, namely: diagram of vibrator, tables showing chemical composition of

Detection of Intercrystalline Corrosion through
Measurement of Internal Friction

steels studied and percentages of the changes in their characteristics from exposure to the solution, graph showing changes of various indicators of corrosion in 1X18H9 and OX18H9 steels. There are 5 references, of which 3 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Steel Institute (Moskovskiy institut stali)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

VEDENEYEVA, M. A.

AUTHOR : TITLE TOMASHOV, N.D., VEDENEYEVA, M.A., VASIL'YEVA, Z.I. 32-6-12/54
The Electro-Chemical Method for the Determination of Anticorrosive Strength in Welding Joints of Alloyed Steels.
svarnykh soyedineniy nizkolegirovannykh stalei -Russian)
Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol 23, Nr 6, pp 683-686 (U.S.S.R.)
Received 7/1957 Reviewed 8/1957

PERIODICAL

ABSTRACT

For the determination of the anticorrosive strength of deeply alloyed steels in welding joints as well as in those parts which are untouched by welding the application of the electrochemical method is recommended. This method is based upon the ratio of the electrochemical potentials in various zones of the welded steel object. The welding joint in contact with electrolyte forms a multi-electrode macrogalvanic element, the electrodes of which are: basic metal, welding seams, zones of thermal effect and zones of maximum voltage concentrations. Nonuniformity of the voltage distribution etc. caused by chemical as well as structural differences are formed on the metal surface of microgalvanic pairs, which served as research objects. Such experiments could prove to be dangerous if the anode of the welding seam becomes ground metal. In this case the tendency of the welding seam to corrode may be increased automatically, which, however, is due to the time taken by the experiment. An early determination of anticorrosive strength

Card 1/2

32-6-12/54

The Electro-Chemical Method for the Determination of Antisorrosive Strength in Welding Joints of Alloyed Steels.
is described by the paper and the peculiarities are dealt with in detail.
(With 6 illustrations).

ASSOCIATION
PRESENTED BY
SUBMITTED
AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 2/2

L 34393-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB
ACC NR: AP6003322 SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/66/002/001/0063/0066

AUTHOR: Yershova, N. I.; Vedeneyeva, M. A.; Sergeyeva, G. G.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Anodic behavior of 1Kh21N5T steel

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 2, no. 1, 1966, 63-66

TOPIC TAGS: austenitic steel, corrosion resistance, metal heat treatment, intergranular corrosion, steel/ Kh18N10T steel, 1Kh21N5T steel

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the effect of heat treatment on the corrosion resistance of two-phase austenite-ferrite 1Kh21N5T steel (0.11% C, 5.34% Ni, 20.77% Cr, and 0.77% Ti), in comparison with that of austenitic Kh18N10T steel, containing 0.09% C, 10.78% Ni, 18.0% Cr, and 0.42% Ti. The samples were tested (1) after quenching from 1050C (industrial treatment during production of sheet steel), (2) after quenching from 1050C and subsequent annealing for 1 hr at 650C, and (3) after quenching from 1300C, creating in the steel structures that can possibly be formed during welding. The anode polarization curves in 1 N H₂SO₄ were taken by using the potentiostatic method for determining the passivation and resistance to corrosion of the two-phase 1Kh21N5T steel in the passive state. The curves were taken in 0.5 N NaCl at 25C to determine the stability of the passive state in the presence of Cl ions. In addition,

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UDC: 541.138.2

L 34393-66

ACC NR: AP6003322

corrosion tests were made in 1 n H_2SO_4 for 10 hr at 25°C. The intergranular corrosion was studied by the AM method (according to instructions GOST 6032-58) in a solution of $CuSO_4 + H_2SO_4 + Cu$ (shavings). The polarization curves were taken with 40 x 5 x 1-mm samples, and corrosion tests with 50 x 20 x 1-mm samples. Annealing at 600°C decreased the corrosion resistance of both steels in 1 N H_2SO_4 and 0.5 N NaCl without causing a tendency toward intergranular corrosion detectable by standard methods. Quenching of 1Kh21N5T steel (Kh8N10T steel was not subjected to this test) from 1300°C decreased its resistance to corrosion in the same media and increased its tendency to intergranular corrosion. The corrosion resistance of austenite-ferrite 1Kh21N5T steel was lower than that of austenite Kh18N10T steel under the testing conditions; 1kh21N5T steel passivated less efficiently than Kh18N10T steel. Annealing impeded the passivation of 1Kh21N5T steel to a larger degree than it did the passivation of Kh8N10T steel. Orig. art. has: 2 fig. and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 26Mar65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 BLG

YERSHOVA, N.I.; VEDENEYEVA, M.A.; SERGEYEVA, G.G.

Anodic behavior of 1Kh21N5T steel. Zashch. met. 2 no.1:63-66
(MIRA 19:1)
Ja-F '66.

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov. Submitted March 26, 1965.

L 5218-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/wB
ACCESSION NR: AP5022652 UR/0365/65/001/005/0465/0472
669.14.018.7

AUTHOR: Knyazheva, V. M.; Vedeneyeva, M. A.; Said Yesel'din Khalil'; Kolotyrkin.
Ya. M. 44.55 44.55 44.54

TITLE: Electrochemical study of the influence of C, Ti, and Mn on the corrosion
resistance of Cr-Ni-Mn steels. I. Anodic behavior

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 465-472

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistant steel, corrosion resistant alloys, passivator
additive, anodic oxidation

ABSTRACT: The effect of lowering Ni content, while raising the Mn content, on the
anodic behavior of 1Kh18N9T Steels was studied. Further, the effects of heat-treat-
ment, and varying C and Ti contents (Ti:C ranging from 3.9 to 6.5) were noted.
Chemical composition, post heat-treatment microstructures and tendencies toward in-
tercrystalline corrosion are tabulated for five steels of composition ranging as
follows: Cr (16.3-18.4%), Ni (4.8-8.9%), Mn (trace-10.3%), Ti (trace-0.52%) and
C (trace-0.13%). Only 1Kh18N9T steel exhibits a tendency to intercrystalline corro-

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09/01/1972

L 5218-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5022652

sion. These steels were heat-treated by quenching in water from 1100°C, and tempering at 650°C for two hours. Anodic polarization curves (potential, ϕ vs. negative log of the current density i -amp/cm² are presented). The samples, 6 × 0.7 × 0.06 cm, were hermetically sealed in glass tubes containing 1.0 N H₂SO₄, with a nitrogen atmosphere; the measurements were made at 20 and 70°C. These cells were measured relative to normal water electrodes by means of an electronic potentiostat. These curves show that the lowering of nickel content to 5% in stainless steels of type Kh18N9, while increasing Mn content to 10%, does not influence the speed of dissolution of the steels in a wide range of potentials (from -0.05 to 1.35 volts), indicating a stable passive condition. However, the increase in Mn content leads to an increase in the critical current of passivation. In the region of secondary passivation, the speed of dissolution of Cr-Ni-Mn steels decreases with potential, which is more for steels with higher Mn content. The phenomenon appears to be associated with anodic oxidation of the Mn. The Cr-Ni-Mn steels which have the austenitic-ferritic structures are more resistant to intercrystalline corrosion. It is concluded that intercrystalline corrosion can be better controlled in steels by lowering the carbon content C, rather than depending on Ti stabilization, since in the latter case there is a shortened region of stable passivation. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

Card 2/3

L 5218-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5022652

B

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya.
Karpova (Scientific Research Physicochemical Institute)

44,55

SUBMITTED: 25May65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 011

OC

Card 3/3

KNYAZHEVA, V.M.; KOLOTYRKIN, Ya.M.; VEDENEYEVA, M.A.; RAMAZANOVA, R.S.

Use of the potentiostatic method for investigating the inter-crystalline corrosion of austenite chromium-nickel steels. Khim. prom. no.5:381-390 My '64. (MIKA 17:9)

S/081/62/000/001/035/067
B102/B101

18.11.0

AUTHORS: Kravchenko, T. G., Vedeneyeva, M. A., Rakhovskaya, F. S.

TITLE: Etching of 31611 (EI811) austenite-ferrite steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 309, abstract
11215 (Sb. "Korroziya i zashchita konstrukts. metallich.
materialov". M., Mashgiz, 1961, 72-92)

TEXT: In order to prevent the formation of a friable metallic film at
the surface of steel EI811 it is recommended to etch the steel in a solu-
tion of 10% HNO₃ + 4% HF at 20 and 40°C. Etching in this solution reduced
the number of operations by making it superfluous to process in an
alkaline melt and to refine in HNO₃. Measures for the avoidance of metal
rejects are proposed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

/B

Card 1/1

188380

33840
S/137/62/000/001/182/237
A006/A101**AUTHORS:** Vedeneyeva, M.A., Tomashov, N.D.**TITLE:** Corrosion of 1X18H9 (1Kh18N9) steel in sulfuric-acid solutions of CuSO₄**PERIODICAL:** Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 81, abstract 11572
(V sb. "Korroziya i zashchita konstrukts. metallich. materialov",
Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961, 108 - 115)**TEXT:** Grade 1Kh18N9 steel was tested to intercrystalline corrosion in a boiling sulfuric acid solution of CuSO₄. Uniform corrosion of the steel was determined from weight losses, and intercrystalline corrosion from changes in electric resistivity due to corrosion. The measure of intercrystalline corrosion was the ratio $\Delta \rho / \rho \approx S_2 / S$, where $\Delta \rho = \rho - \rho_1$; ρ is the specific resistance of the corroded specimen; ρ_1 is the specific dielectric resistance of metal prior to corrosion; S_2 is the cross-sectional surface of the specimen affected by intercrystalline corrosion; S is the total cross-sectional surface of the specimen. Increased concentration of H₂SO₄ in a boiling sulfuric acid solution of CuSO₄ causes the rise of intercrystalline corrosion, and the addition of CuSO₄ reduces the same. X

Card 1/2

Corrosion of ...

33840

S/137/62/000/001/182/237

A006/A101

The time until the appearance of intercrysalline corrosion is noticeably reduced when Cu-metal is added into the $\text{CuSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ solution. There are 11 references.

Ye. Layner

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

Card 2/2

S/137/61/000/011/107/123
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Kravchenko, T. G., Vedeneyeva, M. A., Rakhovskaya, F. S.

TITLE: Pickling of austenitic-ferritic steel 3M811 (EI811)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 56, abstract
11I365 (V sb.: "Korroziya i zashchita konstrukts. metallich.
materialov". Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961, 72 - 92)

TEXT: The formation of the metallic film on the surface of steel EI811 when it is being pickled by the alkali-acid method occurs in the acid stage of the pickling. On the basis of the work carried out, it is possible to recommend the pickling of the steel in a solution of 10% HNO₃ + 4% NaF at 20 and 40°C in order to prevent the formation of a loose metallic film on the surface of the EI811 steel. Pickling in that solution reduces the number of operations, eliminating the treatment in the alkali solution and the bleaching in HNO₃. The duration of pickling at 20°C does not exceed the duration of the pickling by the alkali-acid method, and at a temperature equal to 40°C the pickling time is reduced by a factor of three. In order to prevent metal spoilage in the course of pickling by the alkali-acid method, the following measures are recommended: a) the intro-

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S/137/61/000/011/107/123

A060/A101

Pickling of austenitic-ferritic steel ЭИ 811 (EI811)

duction of corrosion inhibitors ЧМ and ПБ5 (ChM and PB5) into the acids at the acid pickling stage and strict observance of the time-schedule of their introduction; b) the use of 18% HCl at the acid pickling stage; c) raising the steel hardening temperature and increasing the holding duration of heating for hardening; d) strict observance of the acid pickling time schedule (holding over of the metal in the acid vat may lead to the formation of films). There are 8 references.

Ye. Layner

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

18.8300

1454 1416 1413

32330
S/081/61/000/024/040/086
B117/B147AUTHORS: Vedeneyeva, M. A., Tomashov, N. D.TITLE: Corrosion of 1X18H9 (1Kh18N9) steel in sulfuric acid solution of CuSO₄PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1961, 307-308,
abstract 24I209 (Sb. "Korroziya i zashchita konstrukts.
metallich. materialov". M., Mashgiz, 1961, 108-115)

TEXT: The corrosive action of H₂SO₄ and CuSO₄ on Cr-Ni austenitic steel was examined in a number of solutions with different concentrations of H₂SO₄ (1, 5, 10, 15, and 20%) and CuSO₄ (0, 1, 5, 10, 15, and 20%). At all concentrations, no intercrystalline corrosion was observed in boiling H₂SO₄. The uniform corrosion rises with an increase of concentration. An addition of CuSO₄ sharply reduces uniform corrosion and produces intercrystalline corrosion. This is attributable to the fact that the separating contact copper, being an effective cathode, increases the anodic

X ✓

Card 1/3

Corrosion of 1X18H9 ...

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B117/B147

polarization of the steel, thus leading to anodic passivity. The aggressiveness of the solution rises with an increase of acid concentration. Intercrystalline corrosion is observable in 5 and 10% H_2SO_4 at any $CuSO_4$ concentration from 1 to 20%. 1% $CuSO_4$ is sufficient to develop granular passivity. The latter is, however, no more ensured by 20% $CuSO_4$, although a slight intercrystalline destruction is observable only after a 103-hr test in 5% acid with 15 and 20% $CuSO_4$. An intercrystalline destruction depth of the order of 0.03 mm can be reached by keeping the steel sample in a boiling 10% $CuSO_4$ solution with 20% H_2SO_4 for 6 minutes, with 15% H_2SO_4 for 10.5 minutes, with 10% H_2SO_4 for 1.3 hr, and with 5% H_2SO_4 for 103 hr. No intercrystalline corrosion was, however, observed within 100 hr in a solution of 10% $CuSO_4$ and 1% H_2SO_4 . The grain boundaries are chiefly corroded at a potential that is sufficient for passivating the grain but not for passivating the boundary. The most intense intercrystalline corrosion is observable in solutions with a steel

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S/081/61/000/024/040/086
B117/B147

Corrosion of 1X18H9 ...

potential not higher than 600 mv. To find out the tendency of steel toward intercrystalline corrosion, solutions of varying aggressiveness can be chosen by changing the content of H_2SO_4 and $CuSO_4$ according to the purpose of the investigation. An increase of the $CuSO_4$ content reduces the aggressiveness of the solution, whereby the time elapsing up to intercrystalline destruction is prolonged. An increase of the H_2SO_4 content increases the rate of intercrystalline corrosion. At an increase of the H_2SO_4 concentration > 10%, $CuSO_4$ additions of less than 5% should not be used to prevent uniform corrosion. The occurrence of intercrystalline corrosion can be speeded up by about 5 times by etching the samples, and not polishing them with emery paper, before the test. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] (X)

Card 3/3

18.8300

32624
S/137/61/000/011/102/123
A060/A101AUTHORS: Vedeneyeva, M.A., Tomashov, N.D.

TITLE: Effect of deformation upon the intercrystalline failure of nichrome steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no.11, 1961, 48-49, abstract 111323 (V sb. "Korroziya i zashchita konstrukts. metallich. materialov", Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961, 116 - 126)

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of deformation caused by cold rolling and dressing of the surface by emery paper upon the intercrystalline failure of Cr-Ni steel. The steels 0X18H9, 1X18H9, and X23H23M3Д3 (0Kh18N9, 1Kh18N9, and Kh23N23M3Д3) were tested. The cold deformation (rolling) with degrees of reduction 20-60% was carried out both before and after tempering at 650°C for 2 hours. As result of the treatment the tendency of these steels to intercrystalline failure is reduced. This is related to the fact that in the process of de-forming along the cleavage planes carbides and the α -phase separate out. The carbide phase which is precipitated in the course of tempering and deformation, separates out on a great area and its concentration is reduced. As result of this,

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32624
S/137/61/000/011/102/123
A060/A101

Effect of deformation ...

the corrosion resistance of the boundaries increases. The deformation of steel before tempering (in the zone of dangerous temperatures) lowers the tendency to intercrystalline corrosion in a greater degree than does deformation after tempering. Cold deformation before tempering at 650° entirely eliminates the tendency of steel Kh23N23M3D3 to intercrystalline cracking under reductions of 21 - 60%, and that of steels OKh18N9 and 1Kh18N9 - under reductions of 49 and 58% respectively. The rate of intercrystalline etching of specimens of steel 1Kh18N9 with etched surface notably exceeds the corrosion rate of the specimens dressed with emery paper. There are 10 references.

X
Ye. Layner

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/61/000/012/137/149
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Mill'vidskiy, M. G., Ignatova, Z. I., Vedenevaya, M. A., Titov, V. A., Kikut, A. V.

TITLE: The use of urotropine to inhibit corrosion of steel equipment in ammonium chloride production

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 53-54, abstract 121400 (V sb. "Korroziya i zashchita konstrukts, metallich. materialov", Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961, 245-253)

TEXT: The authors studied corrosion behavior of 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T), X17 (Kh17), 1X13 (1Kh13) steel grades and Armco-Fe in a $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ solution. The possibility is shown of using 1Kh18N9T, Kh17 and Kh13 steels under the given conditions as sufficiently corrosion-resistant construction materials for the equipment. The use of urotropine as a corrosion inhibitor in the given media (at pH 6-8) is not effective for stainless steels. When large amounts of urotropine are added (up to 1%) the corrosion rate of the steels investigated drops by not over 2.5 times. The addition of urotropine in an insufficient amount may on the other hand entail a corrosion rate increase for Kh17, 1Kh13, and 1Kh18N9T

Card 1/2

S/137/61/000/012/137/149

A006/A101

The use of urotropine to inhibit corrosion ...

steel. The corrosion process proceeds with mixed cathode-anode control for stainless steels when using an evaporating apparatus, and with cathode control for grade 3 steel. The nature of the dependence of the corrosion rate on urotropine concentration and the effect of urotropine admixtures on electrode potentials and kinetics of electrode processes, lead to the assumption that urotropine is a mixed corrosion inhibitor under service conditions of an evaporation apparatus. There are 7 references.

✓
Ye. Layner

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/123/61/000/020/023/035
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Mil'vidskiy, M. G., Ignatova, Z. I., Vedeneyeva, M. A., Titov, V. A.
Kikut, V. A.

TITLE: Using urotropine for the inhibition of corrosion of steel apparatus
in the production of ammonium chloride

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 20, 1961, 96, abstract
20B620 (v st. "Korroziya i zashchita konstrukts. metallich. materialov",
Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961, 245-253)

TEXT: The authors present the results of investigating the corrosion
resistance of various steel grades - 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T), X17 (Kh17), 1X13 (1Kh13)
and Armco iron in the production of NH_4Cl and also the possibility of using
under these conditions urotropine as corrosion inhibitor. It was proved that
the steel grades 1Kh18N9T, Kh17 and 1Kh13 possess a sufficiently high corrosion
resistance and are suitable for apparatus in the production of ammonium chloride.
The use of urotropine under the mentioned conditions, at a pH-value of the
medium ($\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$) of 6 - 8, is not efficient. The addition of great
quantities of urotropine does not reduce the corrosion rate of the mentioned

Card 1/2

S/123/61/000/020/023/035

A004/A101

Using urotropine for the inhibition ...

steel grades by more than a factor of 2.5. Small urotropine additions might even lead to an increase in the corrosion rate of the steel grades 1Kh18N9T, Kh17 and 1Kh13. The corrosion process in the evaporator is taking place for stainless steels with a mixed cathode - anode control, and for the Cr.3 (St.3) steel grade with cathode control. The nature of the dependence of the corrosion rate on the urotropine concentration and the effect of urotropine additions on the electrode potential and the kinetics of the electrode process makes it possible to assume that, under the operation conditions of the evaporator, urotropine is a mixed corrosion inhibitor.

N. Savina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VEDENYEVA, M-A

PAGE 1 BOOK INFORMATION

807/5544

Tomashov, N. D., Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor, ed.
 Korroziya i zashchita konstruktsionnykh materialov i oboznicheskoy stoykosti (Corrosion and Protection of Constructional Metals). Collection of Articles (Korroziya i zashchita metala) Moscow, 1962. 288 p. Printed 10,000 copies.

Ed. of Publishing House: N. P. Yerushal'myev, Tech. Ed.: G. V. Sudarova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Chemical and Metallic Machine Building: V.I. Ryabikova, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and technical personnel concerned with the corrosion and protection of metals.

CONTENTS: The collection deals with problems of the corrosion of constructional metals in various environments and conditions. Articles discuss new methods for the investigation and testing of corrosion and give results of recent research conducted on the corrosion and protection of metal constructions. The corrosion of some new alloys is also considered. The collection includes articles summarizing the results of research conducted during the last 2-3 years in the Department for Corrosion of Metals of the Moscow Research Institute of Steel (Moscow Steel Institute). Some of the articles were written in cooperation with the Laboratory staffs of the "Stern 1 Molot" Plant and Dneprobytstal' (Dnepropetrovsk Steel Plant) and Kuznetsk (Chemical Plant Izmail' McKainin) and are based on investigations conducted at those plants. No personal names are mentioned. There are 219 references, Soviet and non-Soviet. References are accompany each article.

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Card 3/7

AVAILABILITY: Library of Congress (RA62-TC6)

Corrosion and Protection (Cont.)

Sov/5544

CORROSION RESISTANCE OF CHROMIUM-SHEKEL STEELS

Tomashevsky, M. A., and V. D. Tomashov. Corrosion of 16Mn9 Steel
in Sulfuric Acid Solution of Cr_2O_7 .
108Tomashevsky, M. A., and V. D. Tomashov. Effect of Deformation on the
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116

CORROSION RESISTANCE OF TITANIUM AND ITS ALLOYS

Tomashov, V. D., and L. A. Artyukov [Engineer]. High-Temperature
Oxidation of Titanium.
127Tomashov, V. D., and M. G. Maltsevskiy [Engineer]. Pickling of
Titanium in Acid Solutions and in Alkaline Mists.
135Tomashov, V. D., R. M. Altintemirliy [Engineer], A. V. Prosvirin
[Engineer], and P. D. Shmelev [Candidate of Technical Sciences].
Corrosion of Titanium and Its Alloys in Sulfuric Acid.
151Tomashov, V. D., R. M. Altintemirliy [Engineer], and V. B. Vladimirov [Engineer].
Investigation of Corrosion of Titanium and Its Alloys in Bromine
Solutions in Methyl Alcohol.
164Tomashov, V. D., R. M. Altintemirliy, G. P. Chirkova [Candidate of
Chemical Sciences], and A. D. Artyukov [Engineer]. Corrosion Resistance
of Titanium Alloyed with Polymanganese, Thorium, and Palladium
173CORROSION AND PROTECTION OF SOME METALS
AND ALLOYS IN ACTION AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURESTitov, V. A. [Candidate of Technical Sciences], G. I. Astor [Engineer],
and K. D. Tomashov. The Corrosion of Tantalum, Niobium, and Their Alloys
in Sulfuric Acid at Elevated Temperatures.
197Tomashov, V. D., and P. V. Strukalov [Engineer]. Investigating the
Corrosion Rate of Iron-Carbon Alloys in Acids at Elevated Temperature.
Titov, V. A., I. M. Balandin [Engineer], and N. D. Tomashov.
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215Titov, V. A., and Yu. M. Konovin [Engineer]. The Effect of
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223Titov, V. A., and V. V. Belikov [Engineer]. Corrosion of
Steel in Contact with Copper.
230CORROSION AND PROTECTION IN CERTAIN
BRANCHES OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRYMaltsevskiy, M. O., Z. I. Ignatova [Engineer], M. A. Yudeneva,
V. A. Titov, and V. A. Tchir [Engineer]. The Use of Different
Metal Corrosion of the Steel Apparatus Used in the Production of
Ammonium Chloride.
235Titov, V. A., L. A. Martirovich [Engineer], and A. V. Prosvirin.
Investigating the Corrosion Resistance of Certain Metals and
Alloys in Monochlorine Production.
244

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (Microfiche)

VEDENEYEVA, V.A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Intercrystalline corrosion
of austenite chrome-nickel steel of the type X18N9." Mos, 1958,
13 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of Labor Red Banner
Inst of Steel im I.V.Stalin) 120 copies (KL, 27-58, 108)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLORATION

Sov/3135

18(7); 25[1]
Korrespondent's library; boronik's library; boronik's library (Corrosion and Protection of Steel).
Collection of Articles) Moscow, Masgiz, 1959. 255 p. 7,000 copies printed.

Rd.: N.D. Tomashov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor; Reviewer:
A.A. Zhdanovitskii, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor, and
K.B. Ponomareva, Doctor; Ed. of Publishing House: Yu.D. Alaverdiyev, Tech.
Ed.: B.M. Popov, Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine and Instrument
Construction; R.F. Potrovskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific and technical personnel concerned with questions of the corrosion and protection of metals.

SCOPE: The articles in this collection deal with the corrosion of steels in corrosive environments, investigation of the effect of various factors on corrosion, and methods of protecting steels from gas and electrochemical corrosion. Special attention is given to new methods of investigation. A number of the articles give the results of studies made under operating conditions. New data, obtained by the Department of Metal Corrosion, Moscow Institute of Steel (Moscow Institute of Steel), are published here for the first time. Four articles are the result of work conducted jointly at the laboratories of the Moscow Metallurgical Academy named after M.I. Kalinin (Moscow Metallurgical Plant "Serp i Molot") and the Kirovetskaya zavod metal (M.I. Kalinina (Chemical Plant Izmail M.I. Kalinina)). Most of the articles contain practical recommendations on the protection of metals from corrosion. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each article.

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VEDENEYEVA, M.A.

TOMASHOV, Nikon Danilovich. Prinimali uchastiye: TYUKINA, M.N.; PALEOLOG, Ye.N.; CHERNOVA, G.P.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, Yu.N.; LUNEV, A.F.; TIMONOVA, M.A.; MODESTOVA, V.N.; MATVEYEVA, T.V.; BYALOBZHESKIY, A.V.; ZHUK, N.P.; SHREYDER, A.V.; TITOV, V.A.; VEDENEYEVA, M.A.; LOKOTILOV, A.A.; BERUKSHTIS, G.K.; DERYAGINA, O.G.; FEDOTOVA, A.Z.; FOKIN, M.N.; MIROLYUBOV, Ye.N.; ISAYEV, N.I.; AL'TOVSKIY, R.M.; SHCHIGOLEV, P.V.. YEGOROV, N.G., red.izd-va; KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhn.red.

[Theory of the corrosion and the protection of metals] Teoriia korrozii i zashchity metallov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, (MIRA 13:1) 1959. 591 p. (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

V.E.DENEVYVA, M.A.

P.5

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3133

18(7); 25(1)

Korroziya i zashchita stalej; sbornik statey (Corrosion and Protection of Steel: Collection of Articles) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 233 p. 7,000 copies printed.

Ed.: N.D. Tomashov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor; Reviewers:
A.A. Zhukhovitskiy, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor, and
K.S. Ponomareva, Docent; Ed. of Publishing House: Ya.G. Alaverdov; Tech.
Ed.: S.M. Popova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine and Instrument
Construction: N.V. Pokrovskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific and technical personnel concerned with questions of the corrosion and protection of metals.

COVERAGE: The articles in this collection deal with the corrosion of steels in corrosive environments, investigation of the effect of various factors on corrosion, and methods of protecting steels from gas and electrochemical corrosion. Special attention is given to new methods of investigation. A number of the articles give the results of studies made under operating conditions. New data, obtained by the Department of Metal Corrosion,

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Corrosion and Protection of Steel (Cont.)

SOV/3133

Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Institute of Steel), are published here for the first time. Four articles are the result of work conducted jointly at the laboratories of the Moskovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod "Serp i molot" (Moscow Metallurgical Plant "Serp i molot") and the Khimicheskiy zavod imeni M.I. Kalinina (Chemical Plant imeni M.I. Kalinina). Most of the articles contain practical recommendations on the protection of metals from corrosion. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each article.

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Corrosion and Protection of Steel (Cont.)

SOV/3133

Andreyeva, V.G. [Engineer], P.V. Strekalov [Engineer], and M.A. Vedeneyeva.
Corrosion Resistance of 1Kh18N9T-steel Welded Joints 228

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

VK/gmp
3-11-68

SOV/137-58-12-24860

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 123 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vedeneyeva, M. A., Tomashov, N. D.

TITLE: Changes in the Internal Friction and the Frequency of the Natural Oscillations of Specimens of Kh18N9 Steel During Intercrystalline Corrosion (Izmeneniye vnutrennego treniya i chastoty sostvennykh kolebaniy obraztsov stali tipa Kh18N9 pri mezhkristallitnoy korrozii)

PERIODICAL: Sb. Mosk. in-t stali, 1958, Vol 38, pp 483-494

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the possibility of determining intercrystalline corrosion (IC) (in 0Kh18N9, 1Kh18N9, 1Kh18N9T, 2Kh18N9 and Kh23N23M3D3 steel) by measuring the internal friction (IF) by the method of plotting the resonance curve during excitation of transverse oscillations in the specimens and by the method of observing the damping of the amplitude of free torsional vibrations; also, by measuring the electric resistance of the specimens and ρ_b . IC was produced by immersing the specimens in a boiling solution of 110 g CuSO₄·5H₂O and 55 cc H₂SO₄ (sp.gr. 1.84) in one liter of water. The authors show that with the progress of IC the IF of the specimens increases, the resonance frequency of the oscillations decreases, and the modulus of

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-12-24860

Changes in the Internal Friction and the Frequency of the Natural Oscillations (cont.)

elasticity calculated from the resonance frequencies also decreases. The changes in the resonance frequency, electric resistance, and strength are closely related. IF is a more sensitive indicator of IC and reduces corrosion-testing time. It also helps to discover minor intercrystalline decomposition. By testing the corrosion resistance of specimens of stainless steel in a sulfuric-acid solution of CuSO₄ and in nitric solution the authors demonstrate that the increase in IF is the result of the IC process, whereas both the change in the resonance frequency of oscillations and the electric resistance are the result of an overall effect of the general and the IC. The authors remark that for discovering IC by the IF method the most convenient technique is the forced-oscillation method which affords the use of smaller specimens and the testing of both flat and wire specimens. The authors establish the different processes of the intercrystalline decomposition of steel in acid CuSO₄ and H₂SO₄ solutions and in solutions containing HNO₃ (boiling 55% HNO₃ and 20% HNO₃ + 1% NaF).

P. S.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-11-23072

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 177 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tomashov, N. D., Vedeneyeva, M. A., Gedgovd, K. N.

TITLE: Effect of Tensile Static and Alternating Stresses on the Corrosion of
1Kh18N9 Steel (Vliyaniye rastyagivayushchikh staticheskikh i
znakoperemennykh napryazheniy na korroziyu stali 1Kh18N9)

PERIODICAL: Sb. Mosk. in-t stali, 1958, Vol 38, pp 574-583

ABSTRACT: Results of an investigation of the effect of the state of stress of
1Kh18N9 steel on its stability in a solution which causes inter-
crystalline corrosion while it is simultaneously subjected to tensile
static and alternating loads.

N. L.

Card 1/1

VEDENYHOVA, M.A., assistant; TOMASHOV, N.D., prof.

Changes of internal friction and natural oscillation frequency in type Kh18N9 steel specimens under the effect of intercrystalline corrosion. Sbor. Inst. stali no.38:483-494 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kafedra korrozii metallov Moskovskogo instituta stali im. Stalina.

(Chromium-nickel steel--Corrosion)
(Friction --Testing)

TOMASHOV, N.D., prof., doktor khim. nauk; VEDENEYEV, M.A., assistant;
GUDGOVD, K.N., inzh.

Effect of tensile static and alternating stress on the corrosion of
1Kh18N9 steel. Sbor. Inst. stali no.38:574-583 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kafedra korrozi metallov Moskovskogo instituta stali im. Stalina.
(Chromium-nickel steel--Corrosion)
(Strains and stresses)

TOMASHOV, Nikon Danilovich; ZHUK, Nikolay Platonovich; TITOV, Vasiliy
Alekseyevich; VEDENEYEVA, Mariya Aleksandrovana; EL'KIND, L.M.,
red. izd-va; ISLEN'TYEVA, P.G., tekhn. red.

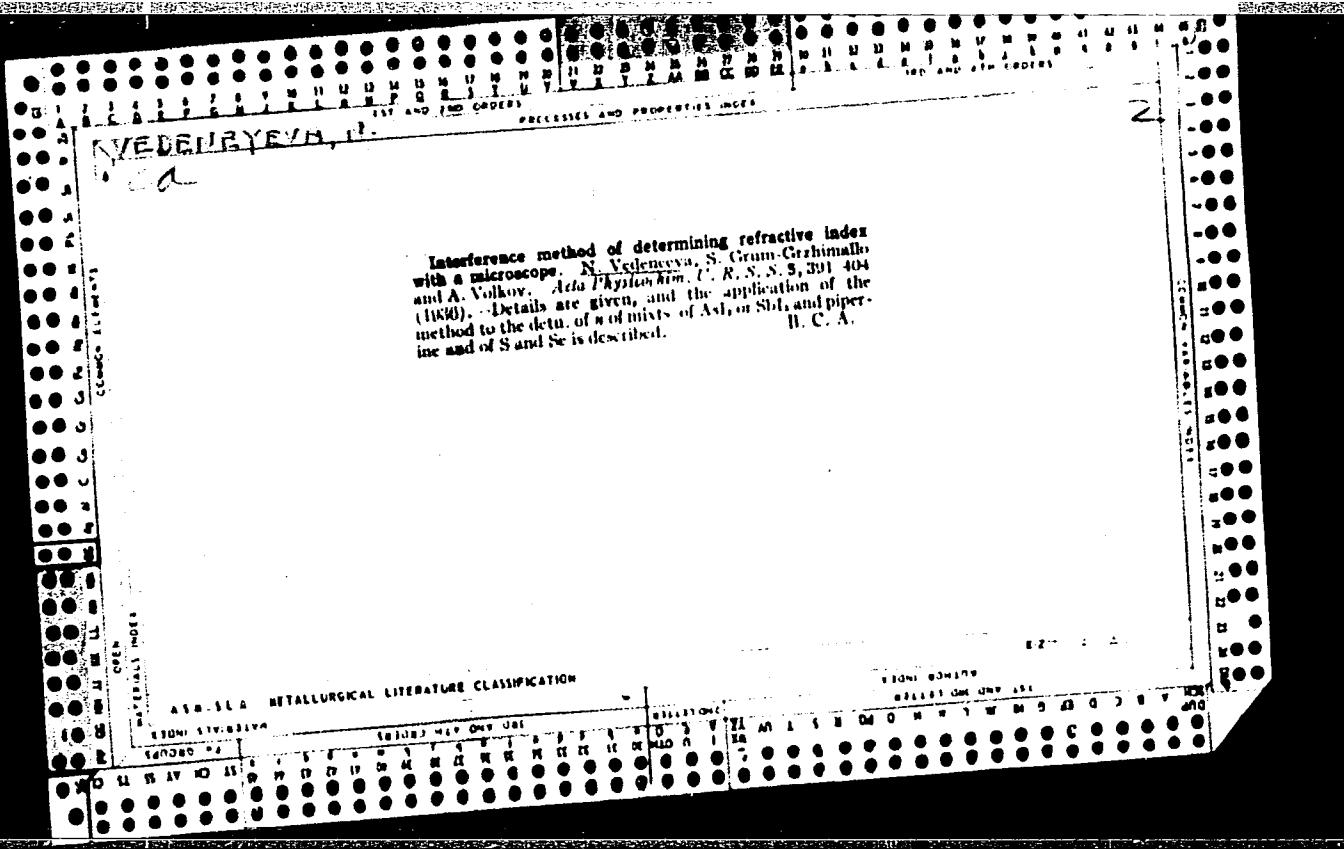
[Laboratory work on the protection of metals from corrosion] Labo-
ratornye raboty po korrozii i zashchite metallov. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii,
1961. 239 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Metals--Corrosion)

KNYAZHEVA, V.M.; VEDENEYEVA, M.A.; SAID YESEL'DIN KHALIL'; KOLOTYRKIN, Ya.M.;
Prinimala uchastiye; SUMAKOVA, I.S., studentka

Electrochemical study of the effect of the content of carbon, titanium,
and manganese on the corrosion resistance of chromium-nickel-manganese
steels. Zashch. met. 1 no.5:465-472 S-0 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni
L.Ya. Karpova, Moskva (for all except Sumakova). 2. Moskovskiy
institut stali i splavov (for Luma~~khova~~).



FEDOROVICH, Ye.F., VEDENEYEV, N.A., ZOKHRE, S.A.

Obtaining rutin from Japanese sophora. Med.prom.12 no.10:33-35
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Tashkentskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod.
(RUTIN)
(SOPHORA)

KHOTYANOVICH, A.V.; VEDENEYEVA, N.A.

Effect of the herbicide 2,4-D on the proteins of pea sprouts.
Fiziol.rast. 12 no.1:158-163 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii, Leningrad.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3673

Vedeneyev, Nikolay Petrovich, Aleksandr Ivanovich Volchenkov, and
Vasiliy Dmitriyevich Korsakov

Vyrubnyye shtampy, armirovannyye tverdym splavom, i tekhnologiya ikh
izgotovleniya (Manufacture of Sintered-Carbide Blanking Dies)
Leningrad, 1958. 67 p. (Series: Informatsionno-tehnicheskiy listok,
no. 28-31, Electricheskiye metody obrabotki materialov) 6,200 copies
printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Leningrad. Dom nauchno-tehnicheskoy propagandy and
Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii RSFSR.

Ed.: Sh. D. Achkinadze, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: V. L. Gvirtz.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for metal-cutting machine-tool operators,
tool- and die-makers, and mechanical engineers and designers.

COVERAGE: The book deals with the use of carbide inserts in blanking dies.
Increases in wear resistance and die life made possible by the use of
such inserts are discussed. Manufacturing techniques and special methods
of die construction are presented. A description is given of the use of
Card 1/2

Manufacture of Sintered Carbide Blanking Dies

SOV/3673

carbide dies for blanking stator plates and other elements of electrical equipment. No personalities are mentioned. There are 6 references:
5 Soviet and 1 German.

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3. Results of the Use of Carbide Dies Under Production Conditions	63
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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

VK/PW/gmp
7-7-60

Card 2/2

NEDENE NEVA, M.9

PLATE I BOOK EXTRAPOLATION

Sov/4355

Всего выпущено наименований с описанием

Межобластные корреляции в коррозии металлов в промышленном масштабе
(Интервалы и Стress Corrosion of Metals) Москва, Метиз, 1960.

350 p., 3,000 copies printed.

Ред.: И.А. Ларин, Кандидат Технических Наук; Р.Д. Кильдин, Редактор

И.И. Лисичкин, Инженер; Тех. Ред.; В.Д. Кильдин, Редактор

Литература на Металлы и Инструмент Химии (Науки); В.В. Бородинский,

Будущий; Редактор И.А. Ларин, Кандидат Технических Наук; В.М. Кильдин,

(Члены), В.П. Баранов, Кандидат Технических Наук; В.М. Кильдин,

Кандидат Технических Наук; А.Г. Ткачев, Кандидат Технических Наук.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel concerned

with problems of corrosion of metals.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ: The collection contains discussions of intergranular corrosion of stainless steels and stress corrosion of carbon steels, low-alloy and stainless steels and light-weight nonferrous alloys. The tendency of various steels to corrode under certain conditions is discussed. Various composition and system to corrode under certain conditions are mentioned. Most of the articles are accompanied by bibliographical references, and the majority of which are Soviet.

II. ДИФФУЗИОННАЯ КОРРОЗИЯ ОТКАРБИДНЫХ СТАЛЕЙ

- | | |
|--|-----|
| Чечеткин, Ю.А., Кандидат Технических Наук; С.И. Вол'янин, Инженер; Влияние Электрического Тока на Равномерную Интеркарбидную Коррозию | 77 |
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SHAPIRO, I.D.; KHOTYANOVICH, A.V.; VEDENEYEVA, N.A.

Physiological effect of frit fly larvae (*Oscinosa frit L.*) on
embryonic tissues of corn. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.4:978-980 O '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy. Predstavleno
akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.
(Frit flies) (Corn (Maize)--Diseases and pests)

VEDENEYEVA, N.Ye/

Deceased

Crystallography

See ILC

L 04808-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) GW/JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6023011 (A); SOURCE CODE: UR/0167/66/000/002/0021/0024

AUTHOR: Rashidov, T.; Vedeneyeva, V. A.

48
B

ORG: Institute of Mechanics, AN UzSSR (Institut mekhaniki AN UzSSR); Computer Center, AN UzSSR (Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN UzSSR)

TITLE: Study of the seismic stability of underground pipelines with elastically fastened ends

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izv. Ser tekhn n, no. 2, 1966, 21-24

TOPIC TAGS: seismicity, pipeline, structure dynamic stability, structure vibration, soil mechanics

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of a previous investigation, the author's Candidate degree dissertation (T. Rashidov, Kand. diss., Tashkent, 1964), with the difference that it deals with pipelines having flexible joints at points of attachment to pumps, reservoirs and artesian wells as well as in areas with sharp variations of contour (on crossing of rivers, gullies, etc.). Accordingly, the previously derived formulas are now corrected to make an allowance for the vibrations of such pipelines in the event of earthquakes as a function of pipe diameter and soil conditions. It is shown that the greater the degree of flexibility of their joints is, the

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L 04808-67

ACC NR: AP6023011

smaller is the vulnerability of underground conduits and pipelines to earthquakes and impulsive forces. The pertinent formulas are derived from the general differential equation of longitudinal oscillations of an underground pipeline, presented in the author's previous investigation, which includes a nonlinear function that takes into account the dependence of soil resistance on longitudinal displacements, with shear resistance taken to be increasing proportionately to the displacement. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas, 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13, 12/ SUBM DATE: 12Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002

Cord 2/2 gd

VEDENEYEVA, V.I.

Essential atrophy of the iris and glaucoma. Vest. oft. 69 no.5:86-87
(MLRA 9:12)
S-0 '56.

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav. - prof. P.Ye.Tikhomirov) Lenin-
gradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(GLAUCOMA, comp.
essential atrophy of the iris)
(IRIS, dis.
atrophy; essential, with glaucoma)
(ATROPHY
iris, essential atrophy with glaucoma)

SAMSONOV, G.V.; VEDENEYEVA, V.V.; ZAV'YALOVA, L.N.; VIKHOREVA, T.A.

Ion exchange sorption of penicillin with anion exchangers with
different swelling capacities. Trudy Len.khim.-farm.inst.
no.15:93-100 '62. (MIR 15:11)
(PENICILLIN) (ION EXCHANGE)

SAMSONOV, G.V.; VEDENEYEVA, V.V.; KIM DYU-CHIR

Anion exchange of penicillin with other anions in nonaqueous
solutions. Trudy Len.khim.-farm.inst. no.15:81-92 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(PENICILLIN) (ION EXCHANGE)

SAMSONOV, G.V.; VEDENEYEVA, V.V.; SHATIK, V.V.; VIKHOREVA, T.A.

Study of the conditions for the reversibility of the sorption of penicillin sorbed in the presence of sulfates and phosphates on the nonselective sorbing EDE-10 anion exchanger. Trudy Len.khim.-farm.inst. no.15:75-80 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(PENICILLIN) (ION EXCHANGE) (SORPTION)

SAMSONOV, G.V.; VEDENEYEVA, V.V.; SELEZNEVA, A.A.; VOYKHANSKAYA, E.Ye.

Ion exchange on anion exchangers involving penicillin. Zhur.
fiz. khim. 37 no.4:725-729 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

VEDENEYeva, V.V. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Sorption Methods of
Isolating and Purifying Penicillin," Leningrad, 1960, 15 pp, 300 copies
(Leningrad Chemico-pharmaceutical Institute) (KL, 49/60, 125)

5 (4)

AUTHORS:

Samsonov, G. V., Vedeneyeva, V. V., SCV/20-105-1-37/1
Selezneva, A. A.

TITLE:

The Sorption of Penicillin by Polymeric Sorbents
(Sorbtsiya penitsillina polimernymi sorbenitami)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 5,
pp 591-594 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Penicillin is a rather acid substance (the ionization constant of benzylpenicillin is equal to 2.7). Penicillin, therefore, can be sorbed on anionites, for instance on weak anionites prepared by condensation of meta-phenyldiamine, and also on strong anionites the synthesis of which is based on the chloro-methylation of styrene and on the interaction of the resulting product with tertiary amines. Notwithstanding the significant absorptive power of penicillin by various anionites, the process of its ion-exchange purification was inhibited in a very essential way. According to a table given by the authors, the irreversible sorption of penicillin from the culture liquid is mainly caused by the existence of anions of sulphuric, phosphoric, and some other acids in the solution. The sorption of

Card 1/3

The Sorption of Penicillin by Polymeric Sorbents

SOV/20-125-3-35/63

penicillin becomes almost a complete one after the precipitation of these anions by barium salts (although the sorption capacity does not increase very much). The complicated character of the interaction of penicillin with the anionite requires the investigation of the possibility of applying the principal laws of anion exchange to this phenomenon. In this case, there is an equivalence of the ion exchange: The number of moles desorbed from the anionite EDE-10 of chlorine ions is equal to the number of moles of sorbed penicillin. The desorption of penicillin from anionites can be carried out in a practically complete yield if solutions of phosphate and sodium sulphate are used. The application of the anion-exchange method to the separation and purification of penicillin is based on the above-discussed principles of reversible selective sorption of penicillin and its desorption from anionites. The choice of the anionites is important for this process. The influence of the anions of sulphuric and phosphoric acid upon the reversibility of the sorption of penicillin was explained by the formation of additional bonds between sorbed penicillin and sorbed anions. According to investigations of the authors, penicillin is sorbed with a

Card 2/2

The Sorption of Penicillin by Polymeric Sorbents

SC7/25-125-3-33/K3

high capacity by sulpho-cationites, and also by phosphorus and carboxyl cationites. The fact that penicillin is sorbed by cationites as a result of interaction of its peptide group with the sorbent, may be taken into account for the purification of penicillin from other acids. The specific sorption of penicillin by cationites is one of the most efficient processes for its purification. The authors thank V. N. Nikitin and Ye. I. Pokrovskiy who took the infrared spectra. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh sovedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of High-molecular Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR) Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut (Leningrad Chemical-pharmaceutical Institute)

PRESENTED: December 12, 1958, by M. M. Shemyakin, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1958

Card 3/3

1965/000/003/0452/0472

ACCESSION NR: ATC1218

AUTHOR: Vedeneyev, Ye. P.; Zhidkov, N. P.

TITLE: Concerning one iteration method of solving the problem of scattering of neutral mesons 14

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr. Sbornik rabot, no. 3, 1965. Vychislitel'nyye metody i programmirovaniye (Computing methods and programming), 452-472

TOPIC TAGS: scattering amplitude, charged meson, neutral meson, iteration method, partial amplitude

ABSTRACT: The problem dealt with in the paper was formulated and solved by complex-variable methods by A. V. Yefremov et al. (ZhETF v. 41, 603, 1961). The authors have developed an iterative method for its solution because such a method may prove more convenient for its application because such a method may prove more convenient for its application for the problem of scattering of charged mesons, for which no analytic solution has been obtained up to the present time. The iterative method is based on the use of the complex variable method. The main purpose of this work is to extend the range of application of this method. In addition, the authors have obtained some new results concerning the iterative method. The main purpose of this work is to extend the range of application of this method.

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L 53026-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5010218

the partial amplitudes by means of an iteration method that differs from the N/D method of Chew and Mandelstam (Phys. Rev. 119, 467, 1960). The conditions imposed on the real and imaginary parts of the scattering amplitude [$f(x) = \text{Re}A(x)$, $g(x) = \text{Im}A(x)$] by the physical requirements of the problem and by unitarity, microcausality, and crossing symmetry are used to find expressions for the real and imaginary parts in terms of some fixed number (λ), which depends on the properties of the solution, and some initial-approximation function $Q(x; C)$. An iteration method is then developed for finding $f(x)$ and $g(x)$. A numerical calculation with the computer has shown that if the segment in which the function is defined is broken up into 40 equal intervals the iteration solution agrees with the exact one within 1% after four or five iterations. "The authors thank A. V. Tefremov for useful advice." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 32 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Vychislitel'nyy tsentr Moskovskogo universiteta (Computation Center)
Moscow University)

SUBMITTED: OO

ENCL: OO

SUB CODE: DP, NP

NR REF Sov: 005

OTHER: 001

B&B
Card 2/2

YEMEL'YANOVA, O.S.; RAVDONIKAS, O.V.; YEGOROVA, L.S.; PANINA, N.V.;
PILIPENKO, V.G.; RUDNEV, M.M.; SIL'CHENKO, V.S.; BESSONOVA, M.A.;
UL'YANOVA, N.I.; VEDENEYEVA, Ye.V.; BORODIN, V.P.; SAMSONOVA, A.P.;
MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.; LEVACHEVA, Z.A.

Approbation of an improved tularemia diagnosticum. Zhur.
mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.10:85-92 0 '63.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamaley
AMN SSSR, Omskogo instituta prirodnoochagovykh infektsiy,
Protivochumnogo instituta Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya, Voronezhskoy,
Leningradskoy, Volgogradskoy, Tul'skoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskikh
stantsiy.

OLSUF'YEV, N.G.; YEMEL'ANOVA, O.S.; UGLOVOY, G.P.; SIL'CHENKO, V.S.; KHOROSHEV, I.G.; YEZHOOVA, Ye.N.; BESSONOVA, M.A.; VEDENEYEVA, Ye. V.; AREF'YEV, S.S.; SHELANOVA, G.M.; SORINA, A.M.; BORODIN, V.P.; KOROLEVA, A.P.; SUVOROVA, A.Ye.; ONIKHIMOVSKAYA, V.A.; STOLZAROVA, A.D.; BYSTROVA, K.A.; REPINA, R.F.; MYASHNIKOV, Yu.A.; LEVACHEVA, Z.A.; YEGIAZARYAN, K.K.; RAVDONIKAS, O.V.; SARMANEYV, A.P.

Optimal periods for testing skin reaction in subjects inoculated against tularemia with a dry live vaccine and vaccinal, reactogenic and immunogenic properties of this preparation. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.6:92-98 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz otdela prirodnocchagovykh infektsiy Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR, otdelov Osobo opasnykh infektsiy Voronezhskoy, Leningradskoy, Moskovskoy, Smolenskoy, Stalingradskoy, Tambovskoy, Tul'skoy, oblastnykh sanitarno-epidemiologicheskikh stantsiy i Omskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyony.
(TULAREMIA) (VACCINES)

VEDENEEVA, Z.I.

II-H

CP

Action of tetraethylammonium bromide on carotid chemoreceptors. Z. I. Vedeneeva (Acad. Med. Sci., Leningrad). *Fisiol. Zhur. S.S.R.S.* '37, 732-5 (1951).—Expts. with decerebrated cats indicate that the carotid nodules are rather sensitive to the blocking action of Et₄NBr; the block occurs in respect to nicotine, carbocholine, and acetylcholine, but does not affect the sensitivity to cyanides. In some cases stimulation of respiration is observed.
G. M. Kosolapoff

VEDENEYEVA, Z.I.

Myocardial lesions following stimulation of the aortic arch.
Kardiologija 4 no.6:58-61 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Otdel farmakologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny
(nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. S.V.Anichkov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., kand. med. nauk; ANICHKOV, S.V., prof.; BELEN'KIY, M.L., prof.; VAL'DMAN, A.V., doktor med. nauk; VEDENYEVA, Z.I., kand. med. nauk; VINOGRADOV, V.M., kand. med. nauk; GERSHANOVICH, M.L., kand. med. nauk; GINETSINSKIY, A.G., prof.; GORNOVITSKIY, S.Ye., prof.; GREBENKINA, M.A., dotsent; GREKH, I.F., dots.; DENISENKO, P.P., kand. med. nauk; D'YACHENKO, P.K., kand. med. nauk; ZHESTYANIKOV, V.D., kand. med. nauk; ZAUGOL'NIKOV, S.D., prof.; ZEYMAL', E.V., kand. med. nauk; ISKAREV, N.A., kand. med. nauk; KARASIK, V.M., prof.; KIVMAN, G.Ya., kand. med. nauk; KOZLOV, O.D., kand. med. nauk; KROTOV, A.I., doktor veter. nauk; KUDRIN, A.N., doktor med. nauk; LAZAREV, N.V., prof.; LAPIN, I.P., kand. med. nauk; MEL'NIKOVA, V.F., prof.; MESHCHERSKAYA, K.A., prof.; MIKHEL'SON, M.Ya., prof.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D., prof.; PADEYSKAYA, Ye.N., kand. med. nauk; PARIBOK, V.P., prof.; PERSHIN, G.N., prof.; PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof.; PONOMAREV, G.A., prof.; POSKALENKO, A.N., kand. med. nauk; MUKHIN, Ye.A., dots.; ROZOVSAYA, Ye.S., dots.; RYBOLOVLEV, R.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; SALYAMON, L.S., kand. med. nauk; SAFRAZBEKYAN, R.R., kand. biol. nauk; TIUNOV, L.A., kand. med. nauk; TOMILINA, T.N., dots.; FELISTOVICH, G.I., kand. med. nauk; FRUYENTOV, N.K., kand. med. nauk; KHAUNINA, R.A., kand. med. nauk; TSYGANOV, S.V., prof. [deceased]; CHERKES, A.I., prof.;

(Continued on next card)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I.---(continued) Card 2.

CHERNOV, V.A., doktor med. nauk; SHADURSKIY, K.S., prof.;
YAKOVLEV, V.Ya., doktor khim. nauk; MASHKOVSKIY, M.D., red.;
NIKOLAYEVA, M.M., red.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn. red.; CHUNAYEVA,
Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Manual on pharmacology] Rukovodstvo po farmakologii. Leningrad,
(MIRA 15:1)
Medgiz. Vol.2. 1961. 503 p.

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Anichkov, Karasik, Cherkes). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii medi-
tsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Belen'kiy, Ginetsinskiy, Moshkovskiy,
Planel'yes).

(PHARMACOLOGY)

ANICHKOV, S.V., VEDENEYEVA, Z.I.

"Participation of reflexes from interoceptors in general aconitine action."

Report submitted, but not presented at the 22nd International
Congress of Physiological Sciences.
Leiden, the Netherlands 10-17 Sep 1962

VEDENEVVA, Z.I.

Change in the sorption properties of the cardiac muscle
following adrenaline damage to the myocardium. Biul. eksp.
biol. i med. 52 no.7:33-38 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Is otdela farmakologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny
AMN SSSR i laboratori fiziologii kletki Fiziologicheskogo in-
stituta imeni A.A. Ukhtomskogo, Leningrad. Predstavlena dey-
stvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR S.V. Anichkovym.
(ADRENALINE) (HEART--MUSCLE)

ANICHKOV, S.V.; VEDENEYEVA, Z.I.

Irritation of the sympathetic nerve as a cause of myocardial
lesions. Acta physiol. hung. 19 no.1-4:9-18 '61.

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.
(MYOCARDIUM pathol.) (GANGLIA AUTONOMIC physiol.)

VEDENEYEVA, Z.I.

Neurogenic lesions of the myocardium. Biul. eksp. biol i med. 50
(MIRA 14:1)
no.12:38-43 D '60.

Iz ot dela farmakologii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' deystviteley
chlen AMN SSSR S.V. Anichkov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny
AMN SSSR, Leningrad. Predstavlena deystvitelem chlenom AMN
SSSR S.V. Anichkovym.
(HEART) (ADRENALINE)

VEDENEYEVA, Z.I.

Changes caused by adrenalin in the myocardial protein metabolism
of rats [with summary in English]. Biul.ekps.biol. i med. 45
(MIRA 11:5)
no.4:67-73 Ap '58

1. Iz otdela farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
S.V. Anichkov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR,
Leningrad. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR S.V.
Anichkovym.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859220012-1

newly synthesized compounds" Z. I. Vedeneyev. "Synthesis
of 1,3-dihydro-2H-1,2,4-thiadiazole-2,5-dione and its
subcutaneous injections in mice. Effect of the compound on isolated
rat heart muscle and on the heart of the rat with isolated
coronary arteries." (1960)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859220012-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859220012-1

VENENEYEV, Z !

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859220012-1"

VEDENEYeva, Z.I.

Effect of tetraethylammonium bromide on carotid hemoreceptors. Fiziol.
(CLML 21:4)
zh. SSSR 37 no.6:732-735 Nov-Dec 51.

1. Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Experimental Medicine,
Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Leningrad.

VEDENEYeva, Z. I.

Med

Influence of amino groups on the benzene ring on the resorptive and local anesthetic properties of procaine (comparison of procaine and bencaine). Z. I. Vedeneeva. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 19, No. 1, 9-11(1956).—Bencaine, PhCOOCH₂CH₂NET₂HCl, differs from procaine only in lacking a free NH₂ group. As local anesthetics there is little difference, but bencaine has considerably lower toxicity, cholinolytic activity, and quinidine-type activity. There is no significant difference in spasmolytic action. Slow intravenous injection of 1% bencaine soln. in rabbits, dose 10-20 mg./kg., has no toxic effect whatever, but rapid injection of the same amt. in 3% soln. sometimes causes fleeting clonic-tonic spasms. Julian F. Smith

VUDREMYVA, Z.I.

Role of amino group of a benzene ring in the local anesthetic and
resorptive action of novocaine; comparative characteristics of
novocaine and bencaine. Farm. i toks. 19 no.1:9-11 Ja-F '56.
(MLRA 9:5)

1. Otdel farmakologii (zav. deyativitelnnyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. S.V. Anichkov) Instituta eksperimentalnoy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

(ANESTHETICS, LOCAL,

diethylaminoethyl benzoate HCl, comparison with
procaine (Rus))

(PROCAINE,

comparison with diethylaminoethyl benzoate HCl, (Rus))

VEDENEYEVA, Z. I.

MANINA, A.K., VEDENEYEVA, Z. I.

Conference devoted to the theoretical basis for the clinical use
of ganglion-blocking and curarelike drugs. Vest. AMN SSSR 12
no. 6:70-72 '58
(AUTONOMIC DRUGS)
(CURARELIKE COMPOUNDS)

VEDENEYEVA, Z.I.

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2. Kafedra metallicheskikh konstruktsiy Moskovskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta imeni V.V.Kuybysheva (for all except Tubin, Begak, Osenko).
(Building, Iron and steel)
(Aluminum, Structural)